Amnsements and Aleetings Co-night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-" Faust"; 8-Pailharmonie Con-COST.

BOOTH'S THEATRE-2 and 8-"A Celebrated Case."
DALY'S THEATRE-2 and 8-"Needles and Pins."
HAVERLY'S NOLLO S GARDEN-2 and 8-Minstrels.
HAVELL'S STITLE AVENUE THEATRE-2-" The Lady of Lyons"; 8-"The Gladuator."
HAVELL'S 14TH STREET THEATRE-2 and 8-" Prince Achaect." Achinet."

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2 and 8:30—" Hazel Kirke."

PARK THEATRS—2 no 8—" The Legion of Honor."

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—2 and 8—"The Railroad

Car Conductor."

STANDARD THEATRE—2 and 8—" Matrimony."

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—1:45 and 8—" Daniel Rochat.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—1:30 and 8—" The Guy'nor."

CHICKURING HAUL—PASSION Play,
MADISON AVENUE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Fair,
METROPOLITAN CONCERT PLAIL—FAIR,
NO. 55 WISST FIRETY-THIRD ST.—Doil'S Reception,
STEINWAY (LALL—OPERAIC Concert,
11TH REGIMENT ARMORY—FAIR.

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" ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILE HOLIDAY PRESENTS in Elegant MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CHOAR-HOLDERS: also fine AMBER GOODS at reasonable orness. C. STEHR, No. 347 Broome at, under Occidental Hotel,

QUICK AS A WINK! process for making Instanta. One Photographs. He is introduced the process in his gaters and takes actures of children or a inits as quick as a wink! 17 Union Square, Imperial and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per log-m.

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BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. New-York-N. 1.238 Broadway, corner Thirty-first-st. No. 842 Sixili-av., bet. Forty-seventh and Forty-segath-ses: No. 308 West Ewenty-Inird-st., cor. Eighth-ave.: No. 760 Phira-ave., cerner Forty-open Corner Forty-st. seventh-8t.; No. 92 East Fourte-ath-st, corner Union-square; No. 2.386 Fourte-ath-st, corner Wisnington-No. 1.322 F-st, LONDON-No. 26 Bedford-st, Strand, Fig. No. 0 By Section

New-Dork Daily Cribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .-- Eighty-six lives have been lost by a Welsh colliers accident. - The Rev. T. Pelbam Dale and the Rev. W. E. Enraght have been released the Tax Department, and so goes into the or bail in England, === Mr. Gladstone has Board of Estimate and Apportionment as issued an urgent party call in view of the meeting the representative the Republican party is enof Parliament = Another shock of earthquake has been felt at Agram, Croatia.

garding the Dodge settlement as false, mission, goes back there, and Whitam == A fire in St. Louis on Toursday Laimbeer becomes a Dock Commussioner. mght caused a loss of \$20,000. == Chyer V. Hagh Gardner's appointment as Police tions have not been such as to commend Winehester is dead, == A block of stores in Versailles, Ky., was burned yesterday; less, \$60,000.

Justice is a good one. The other thems lives to honest and decent civizens; sailles, Ky., was burned yesterday; less, \$60,000. Extreme cold is reported from this State, effect must be to strengthen the Asti- able; and that there is great need of reform New-Jersey and the West. ___ A railroad acci- Tammany D morrats and those Republat home and within the party. This is dent occurred at New-Ulm, Minn., on Thursday I have who recognize Senator Coal precisely what The Tribucks has been trying

CHY AND SUBURBAN .- All the Mayor's nominations were confirmed yesterday, including Allan Campbell for Controller, John D. Lawson for President of the Tax Department, Hubert O. Thompson for Commissioner of Public Works William C. Wnimey for Corporation Counsel, Salem H. Waies for Park Commissioner and William Laimbeer for Dock Commissioner, Bowie Dash & Co., coffee dealers, failed for a mittion and a balf, The Van Valen brothers were held for the murder of Miss Br wer at Toppan. ____ Yesterday was the coldest day of the winter. . . . General Grant attended two church entertainments, === Gold valued of the legal-tender silver dollar (4121g grains), 87.42 cents. Stocks active and gener ally lower, but closing strong at a sharp recovery.

THE WEATHER. - TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or partly cloudy weather, with rising temperatures. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 179: lowest, 100: average, 12780.

How Mr. Purroy must have ached to break an Alderman's jaw yesterday! The Hon. Samuel J. Tilden will shed

buckets of tears. The Hon, Lucius Robinson will be saddened

by the news from the City Hall.

Those Democratic Aldermen who voted against Mr. Kelly simply exercised the right of bolting. Well, a year ago Mr. Kelly thought that right was divine.

Yesterday's proceedings in the Board of Aldermen will add to the interest of the next to resist in the Board of Apportion-Democratic State Convention, which promises just now to be one of the liveliest political the demands of a rapacious horde of officegatherings of modern times.

It is incumbent on Senator Bayard to rise and explain. The letter written by Senator Conking, Judge Davis, ex-Secretary Boutwell and General Arthur, raises a sharp issue with the Senator from Delaware.

Alderman Sauer remarked in the course of the wake at the City Hall yesterday over the remains of Tammany Hall, that turning Mr. Kelly out was a deathblow to the Democratic party of the city. Even an epitaph sometimes contains grains of truth. If it is a deathblow, no corpse will ever leave fewer regrets.

Dr. McCosh has addressed a letter to the President heartily approving the recommendations of the Message upon Civil Service Reform, and giving a leaf from his own experience in superintending competitive examinations. Dr. McCosh also seconds the proposal to devote the proceeds of the unappropriated lands to the work of education, especially in the South-a benevolent suggestion, but one surrounded with grave difficulties.

There were many funny things about the municipal funeral of Tammany Hall and its rick G. Duffy has always delighted to call funniest was the generosity of Alderman believed as firmly that they were assaulting volved are entitled to consideration, and citi-

-"I move if there is anything left that it "be given to the Republicans."

Should the British Government continue to act in the spirit of Earl Granville's dispatch to save themselves, he maintained a conthere is a fair prospect that not only will the Fortune Bay claim be settled amicably, but that comprehensive rules will be adopted to prevent the recurrence of outrages. People in Canada and Newfoundland may not like the assertion of sovereign authority in the British his blind loyalty to his frieads, prompted the Minister's dispatch, but this was a case in which it was essential for him to maintain. clearly and forcibly, that a treaty is superior to colonial laws enforced according to their own notion by Newfoundland fishermen.

The situation in which Senator Bayard finds himself to-day should be a warning to politicians against the careless-and criminal-repetition of campaign slanders. The story of the complicity of Senator Conkling, General Arthur, Judge Davis and Mr. Boutwell in the terrorism under which the so-called Phelps, Dodge & Co. "settlement" was made is an old lie, exploded years and years ago, and well understood to be such by the public generally. It will surprise many to find that it is still on its travels. Senator Bayard made a campaig a speech, in which it came handy, and he used it, probably without stopping to think whether it was a talse or true story. That is the essence of all such offences against reputation and honor-that men attack them without stopping to think. Senator Bayard's best way out is a prompt confession of his error.

It seldem happens that a man will frankly confess his social inferiority. Mr. Louis Aumann is one of these rare persons. He has been in the playful habit of beating his wife with an iron bar and throwing her around among the furniture, and now and then of admonishing her with a broomstick. When he was brought into court by a suit for divorce, he first alleged that his wife was insane, which, if true, would have clearly justified the use of iron bars and broomsticks as projectiles and stoves as pièces de résistance. He also suggested that his obligations were not those of a person in "bet-"ter society," The Court took a different view, and granted the divorce. This will be apt to discourage the future use of this ingenious piea, which has the additional disadvantage of being somewhat out of gear with the 1 cis. The theory that tenderness to wives and moral superiority to the use of the weapons of which this defendant was so fond, increase in strict ratio with the rise in social station, is not always supported by the records of divorce courts, and would be received with gentle scepticism by the police.

. The practical political effect of the changes

made in city offices, yesterday will be important. The overturn will put the Finance Departhands of the Tammany Democrats, into the control of the Anti-Tammany faction. It of the great Department of Public Works, the new Commissioner being the former Deputy, and one of the best organizers among the anti-Tammany Democracy, and it keeps the Corporation Counsel's bareau in the hands of Mr. Whitney, who has always been a good officer. John D. Lawson, a Republican of excellent standing, succeeds Mr. Wheeler as president of titled to there, and should never have ceased Dom str. - Senator Conkling and others denounce Senator Bayare's statement re- a good record in the Park Comto have. Mr. Wales, who has already made ling as their special leader. Some of the appointments were assailed yesterday, but taken altogether the list is a very creditable one, especially the Republican portion. We doubt if any list of similar length and importance in recent years has contained so lew vulnerable names.

CONTROLLER K LLY'S FEFEAT. The retirement of John Kelly from the Con-

by the confirmation of Allan Campbell as his successor. His term of office has lasted just to the manifest popular desire for decent five years-and they have been years of constant political turmoi!, in which he has been a most prominent figure. It is, indeed, his misfortune that he has been compelled, by reason of his leadership of Tammany Hall, to figure as a financial officer of the City Government and a politician at the same time; for, as might have been naturally anticipated, he has been more promineutly presented to the public eye in the latter character than in the former. As politician, he has been conspicuous and demonstrative, even belligerent; as Controller, retiring, and even modest. What he has done as Controller is httle known or regarded; and he will probably never get his full credit for careful, conscientious and honest administration of the city's affairs. In the light of present information this credit must be unhesitatingly accorded him. He has had ment and in the Finance Department holders far more numerous than the service required, and an army of office-seekers still more numerous and importunate. His difficulties in making such resistance have been greatly augmented by his political position. Nevertheless, in comparison with former administrators in both positions, he has been economical and conscientious. Under him our city debt has been decreased; our bonds have been advanced in value. Neither decrease nor ad- their own local administration, and that all vance has been as much as the taxpayers would have liked to see, but still enough to confirm the general verdict of an honest and economical administration which has already been accorded. His personal reputation has been maintained, in spite of much calumny; and as an official he retires with only such stains the voice of the party has heretofore been and blows as arise out of vigorous and angry political encounters.

His chief difficulty, as we have intimated, came from his relation to political parties and factions. He was unfortunate in both his national and local political relations. Many of his troubles he doubtless brought upon himself; but even his most captious opponents gave him the credit of believing that his frequent appearance in opposition a political organization which has or pretends to his own party was dictated less by selfish reasons than by political and personal princi- National issues. The purpose of these Young "honored leader" (as ex-Police Justice Pat- ple. His antagomsm to Governor Robinson Men, we take it, is to improve the character and Mr. Tilden was from a combination of of the nominations for total offices. Not so him) in the Board of Aldermen. One of the both personal and political principle; for he much because the municipal interests in-

tempts to remove Gumbleton, Reilly and the National party. Honest local administra-Loew. This is established by the fact that tion is the means and Democratic National even after the removal of Gumbleton and the defection from his ranks of Reilly and Loew stantly losing fight in behalf of the rapidly weakening organization which he led. It is shown by the numerous blunders into which the maintenance of this partisan principle led him,-for this, even more than repeated and unpopular renominations of Smyth, Gumbleton and others, which brought him defeat in some instances and nearly defeated his combined local party in the 1 st election. Mr. Kelly has been an obstinate man; he has been domineering, always impatient of advice and generally deaf to it. But in his obstinacy he has tien they would not only be accomplishing never ceased to be loyal to his friends, and in his imperiousness he has always been unselfish. Politics has been no trade with him. He may have loved office for the sake of power, but never for the spoils which personally fell to him; and his regret at having to lay down his office will be greatly, if not wholly, mollified if it does not also compel him to abdicate the Dictatorship of Tammany Hall.

It is this latter view of the consequences of the revolution in city affairs yesterday which now most concerns and interests Mr. Kelly, his party and its opponents, and the public generally. We may well believe that with Mr. Allan Campbell, who is no politician and is a man largely experienced in public administration of the next most important department to that of Controller, affairs there will go on without hindrance or friction. Mr. Campbell will discharge the duties of the office well; and he will have no load of political odium from a corrupt machine and a tyrangical leadership to embarrass his work. But whether Mr. Kelly can reorganize Tammany Hall; whether he must go down and out as a consequence of his defeat; whether a new leader will arise who can combine the two factions he has failed to unite, or whether Irving Hall will now become the dominant Democratic faction and Tammany a minority power;-these are the questions of the hour. They must remain for some time subjects for speculation, for the reorganization of Tammany Hall, by the election of a new General Committee, does not take place for some weeks yet. Naturally, demoralization will afflict Tammany for awhile; but that it will go to pieces, or even cease to be a strong faction, even without patronage to sustain it, is not to be anticipated.

Success will naturally give a strong impetus to Irving Hall, and the reorganization which is to follow will be likely to result in a separate committee from that of Tammany. It will, for a time at least, be a stronger organization than ever before; and our anticipation, in which the wish may possibly be the father to the thought, is that the 130,000 ment, which has been for several years in the Democrats of this county will be about equally divided on all local questions for an election or two. It is "good politics" from this point will confirm the latter in their lease of view for the eighty-odd thousand Republicat to remain compactly united as they now are, and free from entangling alliances with either wing of the Democracy.

BEGINNING REFORM AT HOME.

It is one of the most encouraging signs of the good effect of the late Democratic defeat. upon D mocrats themselves, that wherever they have vitality enough left to discuss anything they are directing their attention to the causes existing in their own ranks that led to the disaster. In New-York and Brooklyn especially the defeat has had a wonderful eye-opening effect. In these two cities it begins to dawn upon the Democratic consciousness that the party has been miserably managed and unwisely led; that its nominalicans who recognize Senator Conk- precisely what The Tribune has been trying to convince them of for a long time; that the greatest need of peform is right here, in the Democratic strongholds of New-York and Brooklyn; and that in nothing could the Democrats who are professing so great solicitude for the purity of the public service, show their sincerity so well as in devising and carrying out some plan for the purification of the particular politics in which they are immediat ly engaged. Their late reverses trollership of this city was effected yesterday have opened their eyes to the fact that upon the whole it will be better hereafter to defer and reputable nominations and the increasing aversion to Boss rule. Still the lesson they have learned is easily forgotten, and it must be borne in mind that it is a great deal easier to talk in a large and carnest way about what sort of men ought to be nominated when there's no election pending, than to nominate them when the time comes.

A Young Men's Democratic Club in Brooklyn has lately given signs of the chastening influence of adversity in the publication of an address which undertakes to recite the causes of defeat and set forth measures to prevent similar disasters hereafter. These Young Men attribute the result chiefly to the Democratic losses in New-York and Brooklyn, and those losses to the bad management of the Bosses and the unworthy character of many of the candidates for local offices. This is a somewhat narrow view of it, but so far as it goes it is undoubtedly correct. And now they say: "Reform, like charity, begins at home. "Our first movement, therefore, to help re-"trace our country's further step in sec-"tional hatred, economic ignorance and "corrupting contralization, is to reform our tion. It was in the statutes. The rendition of "own local administration." There's a little fog here about "retracing" a "further step"; and one cannot help wondering if "economic ignorance" is to be enlightened by means of this kind of syntax; but the main point is that the first thing to be done is to reform good citizens will commend. The address expresses the opinion that the party has always desired to nominate upright, honorable and able . men for office, but that its voice has been stifled. "That voice," they say, "should now be heard and obeyed." It stifled in its own councils we do not quite see how the Young Men are going to make it heard and obeyed hereafter; but if they mean seriously to undertake it, and the "voice" is what they think it is, they have our best wishes.

There is of course actually no reason for partisan nominations for municipal offices except as they bind together and strengthen to have some belief, doctrine or creed upon Slevin who remarked with a sweet, sad smile, I the Tammany Hall party as that they were | zens have a right to be honesily and faith-

when all the nominations had been confirmed attacking his personal favorites in the at- fully served, but because it will strengthen success the end. With entire respect for the sincerity of the Young Men, when we consider what sort of an administration might be expected at the hands of the party that made the late campaign under the leadership of Mr. Birnum, we venture to say that this is one of those cases in which justifiable means are used to promote a bad end. We would have them by all means reform their local politics and improve the character of their nominations. We shall rejoice to see them succeed in doing this, even though their object is to promote the success of the National party, which we by no means think desirable; for we feel assured that if they should succeed in reforming their local organizadirect and immediate good, but they would by that very fact put themselves out of relations with the National party, and instead of strengthening it, as they suppose, would in fact weaken it. So we bid them, and all Democratic organizations which are trying to improve the party prospects by purifying their own primaries and improving the character of their nominations, a hearty God-speed. Though they may be doing good that evil may come, never mind the motive; if they give us the good we shall be the more able to defeat the

BLOCK THEIR GAME.

As usual, the Democrats have blundered, Instead of attending to public business, they block the way in Congress with a partisan movement which is ill-timed and pointless if it is not revolutionary. They loudly assert that the movement is not meant to affect the counting of the electoral vote this year. Then let it be postponed until that vote has been counted. They profess to have no desire to dispute the election of General Garfield. Then let his election be declared without any wrangle about the forms. There will be time enough afterward to frame regulations for the counting four years hence. To insist upon action on that subject now, when neglected public business needs instant attention, is to convince reasonable men that all these professions are false, and that some rascally scheme to defeat the will of the people lies behind the soft words. The Republicans are right in resisting the passage of any resolution on this subject in the present circumstances. They would be right, moreover, in resisting at any time and under any circumstances the passage of the resolution now pending. The Constitution supplies all the rule that

is necessary. Four years ago THE TRIBUNE called attention repeatedly to the provisions of the Constitution, and showed that the power to count the electoral votes was by that instrument vested in the Vice-President alone. The presence of the two houses of Congress was intended to be, and necessarily would be, a powerful moral restraint against the commission of any wrong by him. The publicity and solemnity of the act, the presence of the two bedies which would have power, in case of any misconduct, the one to impeach him instantly, and the other to convict and disgrace him, are deemed by the Constitution ample safeguards against any abuse of the power entrusted to the second officer of the Government. But it may as well be said, first as last, that any rule that Congress can possibly pass on this subject would be a nullity. The constitutional power of the Vice-President cannot be usurped by any resolutions, or by any formal enactments of Congress. If Vice-President Wheeler, at the appointed time, the two houses having assembled to witness the proceeding, counts the votes and declares Garfield and Arthur elected, the Constitution requires that those persons shall be inaugurated and obeyed as President and Vice-President, and gives no power whatever to either branch of Con-The remedy, it that solemn trust should be abused, need not now be discussed, but it can be found in the Constitution also, by any one who will search with an honest desire to discover what that instrument really provides, and in what spirit and with what purpose it was framed.

The passage of a resolution which Congress has no right to pass, attempting to usurp powers which do not belong to Congress at all, ought to be resisted by Republicans. If the mode of counting the electoral votes is to be changed, it can be done only by an amendment of the Constitution. But the pending resolution, if it were entirely proper and wise in itself, has no business before Congress at this time. It is an impertinence or a firebrand. If it is not meant to prepare for a revolutionary resistance to the will of the people, there is no decent reason for pressing it until after the electoral votes have been counted. If it is so meant, it ought to be resisted to the end, by every means known to parliamentary law.

JOHN BROW 'S ANNIVERSARY.

They commemorated the execution of John Brown at the Massachuaetts Club, in Boston, last Saturday evening. Twenty-one years ago, in the sharpening autumnal weather, all those in New-York who were carefully watching the shifting phases of the slavery question were thinking seriously and sadly of John Brown. It is hard to say exactly how we regarded that same slavery question. Wheever read THE TRIBUNE during those dubious days saw how hard it was for those who lated slavery and yet loved their country to reconcile conscience and loyalty to the law. iron barriers of the Constitution confronted them. The Government under which they lived, and live I happily, was still a Government which recognized slavery as lawful. It was in the Constitufugitive slaves was simply an act of duty. Grave lawyers turned over the obnoxious law carefully and could find no flaw in it. There was no reason way a fugitive slave should not be sent back, except that eternal reason which transcends the work of law-makers, and is superior to all considerations of political policy. What was there to do? Newspaper men asked themselves that question, when the story came that John Brown was doomed to die upon the gallows. Brown was undoubtedly a fanatic, and undoubtedly he was in a sense mad. A letter was written by Governor Andrew to Mr. George H. Hoyt, John Brown's lawyer, in which the Governor says: "The defence which should be set up is insanity. That he is a maniac can probably be proved by witnesses from Maine to Kansas." This letter was read at the Boston meeting last Saturday evening, yet the statement of Governor Andrew did not in the least change the character of the ensuing speeches. We think it the most extraordinary thing in the world, that this man, acknowledged even by his friends to have been out of his mind, and too bewildered even to be fairly tried, should in the very next breath be spoken of as " a hero and a martyr." We at once see that his mania was one which had not very far behind it a great common sense which commanded respect. "This is a man," doubtless said the genial Andrew, " who has been crazed by the cruel slave-power, and now, when they propose to hang him, it is our duty, since we thought as he thought, to stand by him, and to do what we can to save his life."

We are obliged to say now that this was all which I

could be said then. It may as well be admitted that for the wild and incoherent enterprise of John Brown, pretty nearly hopeless from the start, there is not a word of the world's wisdom to be proffered. not a word of the world's wisdom to be profered. The peculiarity of the whole matter of his mad enterprise was that men refused to speak of it as nad while really regarding it as no better. There was a feeling, very difficult to define, that the man was wiser than the philanthropic fatuity which had carried him into the thick of the enemy's country, with hardly so much as a musket in his hand, and with much less than a squad at his back. Undoubtedly John Brown was a remarkable

man. He was of the stuff of which the old martyrs

were made in the times which followed the apos-

he had a wonderful power of endurance, and a

courage of the rarest. If he had been a mere vulgar

criminal, such as the law of Virginia made him,

and had gone to the scaffold in such a way, the

his praise. We do not envy him who can read the

Right or wrong, it must be said of him that

story of that execution without tears. The gentle mind which could not but condemn, was forced to pity at the spectacle of that sorely wounded and already half dying old man leaving his jail for the scafold. " with a radiant countenance and the step of a conqueror," and pausing for a moment upon the threshold of his prison to kiss a negro child. It would not be exactly right to say that he did not have a fair trial. We do not well see how the issue could have been different, especially as he vehemently repudiated the plea, in defence, of insanity. We had our opinions, our sympathies, and even our prejudices-the Virginians had their law, enacted by human legislators. The whole case is anomalous, but the end is written in history. Posterity will have its own ways of regarding many things upon which we pass, with a judgment different from ours. A curious statement was nade at the Boston meeting, the purport of which was that Caleb Cushing was asked to defend John Brown, and that he tried to arrange his business so that he could go to Charlestown, Va., to argue the case. He warmed, as an old lawyer might well do, toward a trial which involved divers legal technicalities. He thought that the matter should be carried to a Court of the United States, Brown's offence having been committed within the jurisdiction of the Federal Union. The point, so tar'as it goes, was a shrewd one; but even if it had been urged, with ne tolerable answer, John Brown would have been carted to the gallows all the same. His rescue then and there was among the impossibilities. Perhaps he had a better tortune than if he had been saved from an ignominious death. But there was really no way of saving him. He died according to law, but, in spite of its stern and inexorable decree, he can never be regarded as a felon. He was rescued from that ignominy, partly by everlasting equities which governments can never seriously istorb, and partly by the great events which so soon followed his execution, and which his life and

Hanceck to Kelly: "New you know how it is

death helped to hasten.

The Democrats always have cheated when they got a chance, and always will. The thing to do is of to let them get the chance. That is why the Republicans in Congress copos them now, and the country approves of the opposition.

The most rabid of the Southern Bourbons admit hat if fair election methods prevail in the South here will be an end to solidity. This is a confession of the truth of the Republican charge that the Sonth selid for nothing that is good.

The Republican party cannot be bulldozed. Wil e Democratic statesmen never grasp this fact ?

Here's more stupidity. Senator Teller's bill to cure honest elections of Congressmen in the conthern States is bailed by the Democrats, as a peril to the Republic." The World newspaper and Jere Black-beautiful and unposing combinationare snouting hoarsely together for the "organizaion of Jeffersoman associations to project the printion of Jeffersonian associations to protect the prin-ciples of Jeffersonian Democracy." As tiesne-ballots are the only things memaced by Mr. Tsher's fold, they must be set down on authority as "principles of the Jeffersonian Democracy." That gives the Democracy a much more appropriate issue than Civil Service Return, and the sooner the party con-solidates itself upon at the nappier will the Ropubli-cans be. Give the donkey and the rope he wants.

This is the old Democratic game in Congress, Introduce some iniquitous measure, and when the Republicans oppose it charge them with obstructng the public business. President Hayes was charged with obstruction when he distinguished himself with his series of veroes, and the vote of the country since has shown that the people fully understand who the real obstructors are.

Ben Hifl's idea of complete reconciliation would by the bestowal of a Cabinet position upon Ben Hill.

Montgomery Blatt's jaw is in full play again for fiden. He can't help it; neither can Tilden.

Would a party which forged and circulated the lorey letter heatate to forge and accept an elecoral certificate if they had the chance? Would a party which tried to buy the Presidency hesitate t real it if they could? Would a party which invented and sustained the Garcelou conspiracy in Maine by too good to plan an electoral conspiracy in Congress? Not a bit of it. Watch the rascals

What will become of the gifted Parroy? Will be follow the "champion of religious liberty" political retirement, or will be persuade Kelly to stay to politics, that both together they may strike for the jaws of their enemies and for civil service

John Kelty is likely to be convinced that one man power is a bad tame-tor the one man.

THE DRAMA.

MCCULLOUGH'S BENEFIT NIGHT.

Last night, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, McCullough enacted Lucius Junius Brutus, in John How-ard Payne's tragedy of "The Fall of Tarquin," and Mr. Ward acted Petruchio, in Shakespeare's farcical comedy of "The Taming of the Sarew." The occasion was that of McCullough's benefit, and the thea tre was well fille i-not withstanding the extreme cold which made the night a trial to endurance. McCullough had a brilliant greeting, and he enriched the experience of his auditors with a great and noble impersonation. The performance has more than once been described in this place. It presented no fresh attributes, last night, unless a more intense manner in the tremendous scene of the imprecation upon Sextuand more grandly statuesque repose, tempered and warmed and beautified by more ardent affection and more subtle, thorough, and elaborate portraiture of the conflict between the heart and the conscience may be named as new. It was in this direction that the performance always tended. The result now recognized is only greater ripeness. The whole of the fifth act was sustained with an even power, and thrilled with a deep succerity that kept the audience in an almost breathless suspense, only at last relieved by tears. McCullough's working up of the parting of Junius and Titus is particularly his own, and it transcends in pathos any effort heretofore made in the character by any actor-from Forrest to the present hour. If Mr. McCullough's impersonation be not entirely harmonious, whatever slight element of discord it may be found to contain arises rather from the fluctuating character of the tragedy -which is a sort of cento, made up of many pieces -than from the least uncertainty in the actor's ideal. He apprehends Brutus as a high type of noble and gentle manhood, and he presents the image of duty that is true to the last,-thro' terrible trial, through agony and even till death. The opportunities for subtle acting, as opposed to simple acting, are in the mad scenes-and in the portraiture of this laughing lunacy McCutiough is singularly fine. His delivery of the curse, last night, had an intense effect of terror and was the awful presage of vengeance. He reached to heights of beautiful significance, also, in his delivery of the lines There are more fools in this wise world, my son, Than the gods ever made." He was six times called before the curtain, and Mrs. Foster also had a special recall after the trying scene of Tullia's raving lunacy, which is not always done, but which in this instance was done with remarkable vigor and painful truth.

At the close of the tracedy, McCullough, being

seemed to regard him more as a personal friend than

as an actor.

"Whatever may become of me," said the tragedian, "whether I rise or sink, it is a comfort to reflect that the noble art of which I am an humble representative will remain and flurish as long as human nature exists." The speech was received with great enthusiasm. McCullough will enact Claude Melnotte this afternoon, and will end his on-gragement to-nig it as *particus.

PERSONAL.

The gifts of the late Samuel Williston to Williston eminary will amount, it is said, to \$850,000 when the provisions of his will are carried out.

Secretary of State Carr is unable to leave his house in Albany; he slippped upon the icy pavement in front of the State House the other day and fell, spraining his ankle badly. meanest of newspapers would have been resonant in Judge Swayne, it is reported, will soon follow

Judge Strong's example in retiring from the bench of the Supreme Court-having his resignation take effect, in fact, before that of Judge Strong. He will reside after his retirement in this city. President Hayes dined with General Robert Patterson at Philadelphia on Thursday evening. The

other guests were nearly all members of the Far-

mers' Club-an organization of tweive gentlemen not one of whom is engaged in farming. General Sherman and Secretary Ramsey accompanied the President. General John F. Miller, an Indiana man, who served bravely through the Civil War and then became rich in California mining, is mentioned as the probable Republican candidate for the California

Senatorship in the place of Mr. Bootii. General Mil-ler, who lost one eye in the war, is described as an excellent lawyer, a good man, and a popular one. Mr. Brush, the inventor of the electric light hearing his name, lives in Cleveland. He is so modest about his work that one of his friends there was surprised the other day to find that the originator of the apparatus was the man he met and talked with from day to day. He had supposed that the word "Brush" simply referred to something in connection with the make-up of the machine.

Abiul Hamid, Sultan of Turkey, has a remarkably pleasant smile, and a low and musical voice. Other wise he is not charming. He is a little under the average beight, with a sallow, auxious face, and thin black beard, and with deep crowsteef, and forehead wrinkles. He wears a long blue coat of very antiquated cut, black trousers with a broad red stripe, the single stat of the Osmahli, and a broad green-and-red ribbon crosswise on his chest.

Mr. Thomas P. May, of New-Orleans, the first sugar-planter in the United States to emancipate his slaves voiuntarily and begin raising sugar by free labor, is now announced as the author of the novel "The Earl of Mayfield," which has just passed into its seventh edition. At the time of this emancipation Mr. May was an extremely young man, baving little more than passed his majority, and having only been for a short time in possession of the estates left him by his deceased father. He was always a Union man, and the pictures he gives of a good many of the New-Orleans people of note in those days have lent a special piquancy to his least

GENERAL NOTES.

Pretty waiter girls, or rather plain ones, are ne of the freenest noveities of Rome, where has been spened a new restaurant, coffee and over maloon, to the ground floor of the building to Plazza Coloma, which was used as a post-office under Gregory XVL, was afterwards a French military club, was again a post-office, and was fi alty sold to the banker, Signor Wedekind, who has odded a story to it, and made many improvements. The white marble columns, said to have been brought from white margie commings, and to have been problems, and the proprietors of the beer saloon have introduced female waters, and thereby expense to the elevation to be a subject to the comments, not always favorable, of the Roman Press. It is sand that the young man, instead of drimning their beer, gaze as the rate waterness.

An enterprising London literary burean offers to file with neatness and dispatch orders from the American market for second-hand sermons, The sermous are " itthegraphed in a bold, round hand, so that those who happen to see them would suppose that they were manuscript." for 25 cents rach, or \$20 a hundred. The announcement is made by the proprietor of " the oncorn " that he has " a full assortment of cheaper ermons at 10 cents each, warranted orthodox, and others—a little more expensive—which have a pleasant-ness, yet an awful selemnity about them." After this proposal has been laid before the public an overworked brofession will only expess the left to these my criticism if it strikes out during the next few weeks in any new depending.

The constant development of a story which asses from exchange to exchange is a most interesting tudy. In the germ it is simple, plain and unadorned but in the process of time it guits in intensity and power, assimilating here an adjective and there a phrase beautiful, tipe to be plucked by the blindest printer's devil with the dallest pair of shears. The thrilling this of a marriage in a flat-boat at Harper's Ferry, with the lowers standing in water up to their auxies, is passing rough this process of assimilative growth, and waile the romance may be still an imperfect is already too lovely for anything Originally, the tyrantical grandfather and the seneming toplather were waiting for a train at the station, when the pie-woman motioned to the damsel and the impetuus lover received her at the side door, launched his looky craft, and the twain were united in the middle of the stream. The railway station is now left out and the

and danghter reached the banks of the Potomac, where passengers. In one corner of the boat was a sand; dired, benevolent-looking gentleman with a sort of threel, behavioral spoking generation with a soft of circical-cut coal, and near him was a bundle of some thing relied up in a blanker. That bundle was the lover. The grandfather got on the boak first, and neited on the young larly, who left her shawton the bank. Just as the captain was about to follow them, she called out, "Pana, I have left my shawl," and the father with back to get it. The grandfather jumped foward, cut the cable and called to the boathen to heave legitly at their one. I have left my shawl," and the father with back to get it. The grandfather jumped toward, cut the cable and called to the beatmen to heave hearty at their oars, and they did. When the father got at the brink of the rives the boat was afty yards in the midst of the stream. The blanker assumed an animated appearance, and the lever pamped op and chapped the hand of his faithful one. Then the electrical-looking gentleman stepped forward. The narrane rested on their oars. The lovers joined hands while the minister pronounced the twain main and wife. The minister pronounced the twain main and wife. The minister pronounced the shore and stamped his teet and wrung his hands in hapotent rare, and as the multier pronounced the final blessing ine father bronounced his hall carse. The grandfather looked on the ceremo y as a similing witness, and was the first to kiss the bride. The marriage took place with the cain pouring down on the contracting parties, and the secue was beautiful and romance in the extreme.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Civil-service reform is not a humbug. But good deal of humbing is set aff at under the name of iva-service reform, -[Buffalo Express(R.p.)

Unless Mr. Haves is as big fool as he is rand, he knew when he wrote the die about resistance o the amendments in the South that he was slandering haw aboung people.—[Danville (Va.) News (Dem.)

Northern Democratic leaders would overturn the election of November 2 if they dared. They are the same cowardly offenders that advised the South to rebel in '61, and then stood off. Many of them would approve similar proceedings to day. They are not to be trusted.—[Syracuse Standart (Rep.)

BADLY SOLD. From The Bultimore (acute (bests.)

A careful perusal of the so-called abstract of the President's Message printed in two New-Yerz and two Western papers on Monday has will convince the most incredulous that the young men who fav. sted in it to the extent of \$1,000 in benaft of the journals they represent were caregiously sold by some Washington sharper. There was notone in the altered symposis but wint any person of ordinary intelligence could have guissed beforeband in regard to the message. It contained several material errors and made no reference whatever to Mr. Hayee's proposition to make Grant's Captain General, which was in reality the only novel feature in the message. utte (Dent.)

NEWS. Prom The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph (Dem.)

Mr. Hayes consoles himself that the sentiment that the constitutional fichis of all our causeus must be maintained does not grow weaker. But, whatever the sentiment may be, everybody knows that popular suffrage in the Nortaern S ares is a hoppied steel. It is fettered by official bulinozing and bribery, and, considered as a full expression of the will of the voters, is a farce and a humbag. It has ceased to exist as a controlling force in American politics, and the sagarity of all thinking men is challenged to forceast the probable officement of the experiment of a popular government wheided against the public will. From The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph (Dem.

AN INADEQUATE EXCUSE.

The attempt to justify Senator Morgan's rule, on the ground that it is practically a copy of the defunct Twenty-second Joint Rule, trained and enforced by 100 on the ground that it is practically a copy of the defined Twenty-second John Rule. Iromed and conforced by the Republican Congress, is in the nature of the facts a fail-ure. The Twenty-second Joint Rule was framed to meet the emergency occasioned by the Cavil War, and the contingency that States then in rebellion would at-tempt to vote for a Union President. It was acknowledged as a revolutionary measure, framed to meet a revolutionary situation. edged as a revolutionary measure, framed to meet a revolutionary situation. It was not meant to be permit near, and it has never been regarded as more than a temporary expedient to meet a temporary expedient to meet a temporary emergency. It can not be taken as a precedent in times of profound peace, without admitting that our institutions are such as to make a revolution possible once in every for years.